Tribune's Special Dispatches.

Arrests in Boston.

Special Deputch to The Tribune. Boston, Monday, Feb. 17. ELIZUR WRIGHT one of the Editors of The Commonwealth, and CHAS. DAVIS, Esq. a member of the Suffolk bar, were arrested this forenoon by Constable John Riley upon the charge of aiding the escape of Shadrick Sims on Saturday. They were taken before U. S. Commissioner B. F. HALLETT, in the U. S. Court room, about 121 o'clock, where a primary examination was had, when the case was postponed for a further hearing to-morrow.

The parties were held in the sum \$3,000 each. Hon. J. THOMAS STEVENSON, (a Whig Representative of the Legislature,) was bail for Mr. Davis, and S. E. Sewall for Mr. Wright.

Appointments in New-Mexico, and an Influx of Silver Gray Politicians.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 17. Mr. BAKER of Miss., has been appointed Chief Justice of New-Mexico. The two side Judges are from Indiana and Michigan-There is a great influx of "Silver Grays," from New-York, including Jno. Young &

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune. Southern Mannetic Telegraph GE'ce, cor. Hanover and Beaver ett

For additional Telegraphic Dispatches, see Seventh Page.

More of the Fugltive Slave Case.

The United States Attorney Lunt appeared before the U.S. Commissoner Mr. Hallett this morning, and complained of Charles G. Davis, a young lawyer, and Elizur Wright, the editor of the Commonwealth paper published in this city, charged with aiding and abetting the fugitive slave Shadrach to escape from the Court House on Saturday last. They were both immediately arrested, and gave bail in \$3,000 to appear for examination to-morrow. Mr. Wright was in the Court room when the negroes burst in, and Mr. Davis was passing out at the moment they seized the door

MOR TRIUMPHANT IN SPRINGFIELD .- An annonneement that Hon. George Thompson would lecture on the subject of American Slavery in Springfield, Massachusetts, having been made in that city, the defenders of Law and Order and representatives of the 'Patriotism' of Springfield bung Mr Thompson in effigy, and posted an inflammatory handbill calling on the 'patriotic' citizens of Humpden to mob that gentleman, should he attempt to exercise the freedom of speech. Mr. Thompson was announced to speak at ' Hampden Hall on Monday evening, and the following dispatch will inform our readers of the result. It will be seen that Mr. T. was prevented from speaking, and that consequently the Union is safe for the present:

important from Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. Monday, Feb. 17.
The Hampden Hall was closed against Thompson by the owners through fear of damage. The Selectmen gave notice to the owners that they would not be responsible for any injury done to to night. We presume an attempt will be made to have him speak on another day. This evening some hundreds of men and boys crowded the streets between Hampden Hall and the Hampden House, where Thompson is stopping, making some little noise, but committed no overt acts. Probably all will pass off quietly to-night. have come from other towns to participate in the proceedings. Part of the Irish population have been excited against him, which, with other elements, that have been and are at work, renders it highly probable that he will not be allowed to speak here unless it may be in the day time.

He Dispatch | Springvield, Monday, Feb. 17-104 P M. Washington Hall has been refused for Thompson to morrow, and it is now doubtful if a suit ble place can be obtained.

The growd has thinned, but the real rioters, a

strong and rowdy set, are making night hideous

with drums, fifes and bonfires.

A large bon-fire has been started on Court-A large bon-fire has been started and there was a bon-fire base on to-night there

square. Had the meeting gone would have been a terrible row.

New-Jersey Legislature -- More " Peace"

Mensures alias Ax Grinding.

TRENTON, Monday, Feb. 17.

A joint resolution in respect to the true policy of the States respectively in their choice of Senators and Representatives in Congress was introduced, setting forth that in view of the danger to which the prosperity of the country was sub jected by a spirit of fanaticism, ambition of dema-gogues, and efforts of emissaries from abroad, and that the same can only be averted by waiving all minor differences, and selecting unflinching and reliable friends of the Union as Representatives in Congress. We present one of the resolutions: In Congress. We present one of the resolutions:
Resolved, That the true policy is to select as agents of the
people in the Congress of the United States, men who are
willing to support the Compromises of the Constitution,
and such as from their known character, the reminiscences
of their parentage, private associations, and their previous
services to the century, can be relied upon as firm and unwavering supporters of its interests, honor and integrity,
and to discard all such as from fanatical motives, or the influence of executive patronage, might be swayed to abandon the principles of "Compromise," in order that the
motto, "E Pairibus Unum" may be continued applicable
to this country.

moto, "E Partous Unom" may be communed application to this country.

Whether this "family" appeal was laid on or under the table our correspondent saith not, but be does inform us that "no other important business has been transacted." Our readers will recollect that the Legislature will make another attempt in joint meeting to elect a U. S. Senator on

The Southern Mail-The Boston Fugitive

Case.

Baltimons, Monday, Feb. 17.

No mail south of Petersburg to night.

It is ramored that the President will issue a Proclamation to morrow against the Boston re-

nisters of the Fugitive Law Freshet.

Honesdale, Pa., Monday, Feb. 17.
The large amount of rain that has fallen bere the past two or three days, has caused a great freshet in the River, filling many cellars with wa-ter, and causing a suspension of divine service in the Preabyterian Church yesterday by filling its basement with water.

Arrival of Congressmen.

Hon. Mr. Bissell, M. C., from Illinois, and Mr. Rantoul, U. S. Senator, from Mass., arrived here this morning on route for Washington.

Passage of Ratirond Bills. St Louis, Monday, Feb. 17
The Pacific, Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad bill has passed both Houses of the Missouri Legis-

Depth of Water in the Ohio River-Weather, &c.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, Feb. 17. There is fifteen feet of water in the channel, and there are no indications at present of its becoming lower. The weather is now quite clear and cold. There is no news affoat here worth

Completion of the Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad.

Colemnus. Ohto, Monday, Feb. 17.

The Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad is so far completed that a train of cars will pass over the road to-day. About four hundred of our citizens, including the members of the Legislature, will go out in the train to meet a deputation from Cincinnati

Sailing of the "Prometheus." The United States mail steamship "Prome-

theus." will leave this port to morrow morning fo

Shocking Affair in Georgia.

Baltimore, Monday, Feb. 17
The dwelling of a Mrs. Swinden, near Macon,
Ga was destroyed by fire lately, and she and her
four children perished in the flames. It is supposed that in a fit of temporary insanity, she murdered her children and fired the house.
Kimbrough, who lately which the Columbia

Kimbrough, who lately robbed the Columbus Ga) Post Office of \$6,000, has been tried and

Amin Bey has arrived in Charleston.

Commercial Intelligence.

New-Orleans, Sainrday, Feb. 15. We have to note an easier feeling in the ma We have to note an easier feeling in the mar-ket for Cotton to day, 5000 bales having changed hands at prices exhibiting a decline of ic per lb on previous quo-lations; strict Middling commands 11. The market for Mess Poak is rather duil, and the demand is limited at \$14 per bil. There is a good business doing in Molasses, and prime City is worth 2722c per gallom. The receipts of Cotton since the commencement of the season dp to this period are 78,000 bales ahead of those during the same time last year. Sterling Excutance is quoted at 103. We have no change to note in Farights. Considerable engage-ments of Cotton are making for Liverpool at 1c.

Commercial Intelligence-State of the Riv-

er, &c. Our Market for Provisions has a strong tendency upwar and there is an scrive business doing. Bacox is in stem request, and we note sales of 60 inds sides at 7c at 30.00 pleces, sides and shoulders dry salted, at 42.25. Satirday last an extensive sue of Mess Fork was made as St. Louis, at \$12 pr. bbl. comprising 16,000 bbls. deliverable here to-day. This is the largest sale that has ever been made in the West, or probably in any other portion of the United States. We understand that it was purchased on speculation. There is a fair inquiry for new Mess Pork in this market and considerable lots have been taken by the trade at \$11.75.

The river is in fine navigable order. Faktours are plenty, and rates are well sustaited.

Weather Items.

By Rain's Line, 29 Wall-st

Monday, Feb 17-12 M.

Detroit-Clerr and cold; wind S. S. W.; ther. 26.

Monday, Feb 17-8 P. M.

BUFFALO-Mild, with hazy sky; wind S. W.; ther. 33.

Louiseres-Very clear; there is the sum; wind W.

her 50.

Sysacust - Wind S. W.; very clear; ther 35.

I rica - Cleer and mild; ther 30.

Troy - C ear and co.d; ice in the river slowly receding:

ALHANY-Clear and cold; wind S. W; ice in the river

Y and Eric Line 5 However-st |
Farbonia—The day has been clear and cool, not a cloud
the seen. The evening is cloudy and the wind blows a
sile from S. S. E.
Fire—Weather clear, pleasant and cold.
Norma—It has been a beautiful day, cool and bracing air.
Darswille—A lovely day, with cloudless sky. The last
ight was cold and froze hard.
JEFFERSON—We have had a pleasant day and quite warm
the middle of the day clouding up this evening.

JEFFERSON—We have had a pleasant day and quite warm to be middle of the day; clouding up this evening. ITHACA, S.A. M—Weather, cold and clear. We had so me now yesterday. S.P. M.—Clear and pleasant during the iv, clouding up this evening, with S. E. wind.

Owngo—Weather cold and clear; wind east; ther. 20.

BINGHAMTON—Cold, clear and pleasant; ther. 22.

MONTROSE—Mild and pleasant day and fine evening.

HONESDALE—Clear and mild; ther. 36.

NARROWSHURGH—Clear and cold; ther. 24.

NEWNINGH—Pleasant day, with fine bracing air; ice earing out of channel in river; crossing good.

PEEKSKILL—We have had a fine day and have a mild and lovely evening.

MAXIN CONGRESS Second Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 17.
Mr. FELCH of Mich. presented the credentials
his colleague. Mr. Cass, reflected for six years

om the 4th of March next. PETITIONS For and against the amendment of the Patent

Mr. Miller of N. J. presented a petition for a ne of Steamers to Africa. Mr. Hamlin presented a petition that Naval cessels be sent to California to bring some Amer-

cans now there. Also, a petition from Maine, raying for the repeal or essential modification of he Fugitive Slave Law. It was moved that it e referred to the Judiciary Committee. No ob-ction being made, it was referred. BUTLER of S. C. said he did not care

whether petitions were referred or not. He would have nothing to do with the subject. The law might be repealed or not. Mr. Atchison of Mo. moved that the vote reerring the petition be reconsidered.

ferring the petition be reconsidered. He saw no reason why the petition presented by the Senator from Mame should be referred, and the same petition presented by Senators from New-York should be laid on the table.

Mr. Hamlin, of Me., said the Judiciary Committee had the subject of the modification of the Fugitive Slave Law before it, and a Bill to that effect introduced by Mr. Bright, of Ind., having siready been referred to it. This petition was signed by most respectable persons in Maine. Petitions had been presented, praying the repeal etitions had been presented, praying the repeal the law, which he had moved to lay upon the able, because the Senate had so decided, and not

Mr. CHASE, of Ohio, opposed the reconsideration.
The reference was just and proper.
Mr. BERRIEN of Gra., pointed out the difference between this petition and Mr. Bright's bill. The atter was to declare that the law of 93 be not repealed. The Maine petition was to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850.

Mr. SEWARD of N. Y. said the Senate records wed that Petitions to make Slavery Laws restringent, are received and referred. A Bill ske Fusitive Laws more rigorous is also rred. Petitions for the modification of the law 1850, and to make it less rigorous are refused reference. When a Senator from Pensylvania presents such petitions they are received and referred, while petitions of the same kind by a Sen stor from New York are laid on the table. He would vote against reconsideration, because he was in favor of exact justice to all alike also because he thought it unjust to deny consideration to any petition sent to the Senate whether signed by the elite or by others more humble. If it was the object of the Senate to suppress sgitation this was the wrong mode to effect it. Congress for years refused in some form or another to receive etitions on the subject of slavery and the effect was to cause instead of quieting agitation, and

was a denial of the right of petition Whether the Senate received the Petitions and laid them on the Table, or whether they reused to receive them at all, it would be a denial of right of Petition. He was in favor of receiving Petitions, and considering them all, Congress by enacting the Fugitive Slave Law, had attempted force on the Free States the Political Economy of Slave States, and experiment will in this case, as in all others, have a reacting effect, like the attempt of England to force Catholic Ireland to adopt the Religion of Protestant England. A ctly contrary effect will be produced, whether petitions are received or are not They will conoue to be presented, and their numbers will accumulate, and those who fancy agitation has been quieted by refusing to consider petitions, will dis-cover their error. He had never introduced any subject to produce agitation. He contented him-self with debate on bills legitimately before the Senate, and had never addressed the people by speech or letter since the passage of bill, with the object of producing agitation. He was content to leave the subject to the people, but when the people petitioned, their petitions should be con-

Mr BADGER of N. C. pointed out the distinction he Bright's bill and this petition. He thought Bright's bill was proper in itself, and was sorry it had been introduced because of the abuse of it as a pracedent for disturbing "the settlement" of last session. He de-med that Senator Saward was right in saying that unless the Senate considered all petitions it

was a denial of the right of petition.

Mr. BRADEURY of Me. said it made no practical Air. BRADBURY of Me. said it made a pre-difference whether the petition was referred or not. Petitions presented by Senator Cooper of Pa. were now before the Committee; also Mr. Bright's bill. The Committee had considered the subject, and had come to the conclusion that any egislation at this time on the subject was wholly unnecessary He moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. He then withdrew his motion.

Mr. Butler of S. C. considered the acts of last session as temporary obstacles only in the way of the stream of fanaticism. He had said it last session, and now would have nothing to do with the subject; and when petitions were sent to Committee he had declared he would have nothing to do one way or other with them. He would do nothing to resist the reception or reference of any petition or bills, for you might as well attempt to scify a maniac by singing lullabys as to attempt y concession to arrest a few fanatics Mr. Hale of N. H., said the Fugitive Slave

Mr. HALE of N. H., said the Fugilive Slave bill had workings very various in various sections. Inder it a slave was returned to his master in New York, in Philadelphia a free man was kidnapped and sent into slavery. He was returned, however. In Boston the bill was worked so as to enable the mob to take the alleged "fugitive" the Court House. These was likely from the Court House. There was little con-formity in the operations of the bill. He was for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. He cared little for agitation here, and would go before the

Prople at home and would agitate there, which was the surest place. He was an agitator; he should from none of the imputations implied in spither of "agitator," he gloried in being an agitator," all great events in the progress of lonian liberty were achieved by "agitators;" O Comell was for agitation; the menof the Hev-clution were "agitators;" agitation was the ele nent of life to the State If there was no agitacorruption; there was no purity without agi tation The pool of Bethseda became stagnant and impure until it was agitated by an angel from Heaven. He boped agitation would never cease.

Mr BERRIEN of Ga., was sorry Senator Hale, in advising the adjournment of agitation speeches from the Senate to the stump, had not himself set the example. The petition under discussion, was formed of several pieces of paper, containing sig-natures, stuck together, and at the head of them all was a printed petition, to which others were pasted. The petition set forth that Congress had passed an unconstitutional law, violative of just principles—that it was so odious they could not sustain it, and were unwilling to abide its penal ties. He had no doubt of the respectability of he persons whose names were attached to the netition, but because he believed they were re spectable, he did not believe they signed this pe

Mr. FOOTE of Miss. replied to Senator Hale -He had read in the New-York Sunday Herald an account of a mob in Boston, and after an interview with the Secretary of State, was free to de clare, having authority so to do, that the Govern ment intended to do its duty, and that the "Fagitive Law" would be enforced strenuously and

Mr. Cooper of Pa. was opposed to agitation. and believed that a majority of the people of Penn-sylvania were in favor of carrying into execution the laws, particularly the laws of last session, in cluding the Fugitive law He would vote against the reconsideration, because a petition of the same hind presented by him some time ago had been referred, and because he believed if petitions on he subject of Slavery were treated as all other petitions were, cause for agitation by the North

Mr HAMLIN read a letter stating that the netition had been signed by all those whose names

were attached to it.
Mr. Pearce of Md. said Senator Hale of N. H. had made the charge of kidaspping in reference to an alleged fugitive of Philadelphia. This case of kidaspping had a peculiar and legal significa-tion. He knew all the parties, knew the Comissioner, who was an eminent lawyer and a man f honor, and against whom a charge of kidnaping was idle. It was one of those cases of misake in identity which daily occurred in criminal ascs. The alleged slave was returning, and that showed how groundless were the intimations that kidnapping would result from "the Bill of 1850." The Senator (Mr. Hale) also gloried in the name of an agitator. He abhorred it-thought the Senator made a great discovery in declaring that agi-tation was an element. He thought he was un likening his agitation to that agitation which disturbed the pool by the gentle hea-venly influence. All knew who was the first agi-tator: it was he who entered Paradise and corrupted the heart of the first woman. None can tell who will be the last agitator, but most of us an judge of the character of some of the success-os by the first. [Laughter.] Mr. Rherr of S. C. asked Senator Cooper if

he understood him to say Pennsylvania was satisfied with "Fugitive Law," and whether State laws obstructing the act of "33 had been

Mr. Cooper said in reply that a majority of his onstituents were in favor of executing the law. The Legislature acts spoken of had not been reealed because of local politics not necessary to

Mr. RHETT of S. C. desired that the qualification now made by the Senator should go out with tion now made by the Senator should go out with his speech. The laws of Pennsylvania had not been repealed nor would they be. The mercantile interests of Pennsylvania and New-York might be in favor of executing the law, but the citizens f the interior counties of those States would ever execute it.

Mr. HALE thought Senator Pearce had mistaken the character of the first agitator-the Devil The Devil went into Eden, not as agitator, but to recover a certain Fugitive, which he, demanded should be restored to him, to be carried into the Slavery of Hell. [Laughter] The gentlemen all disclaimed sgitation, but perhaps some of them liked a little agitation on the subject of coal, iron, and of course cotton. [Laughter] It was said the men of the Revolution were no agitators. If the bones of washington were beneath the Capi-tel, they would not rest easy. They carried agi-tation on sea and land. They made Boston har-ter an agitated seaport. Truth need fear nothing m sgitation. Truth was a rock which could no moved—it was a rock which waves migh esb, but could not shake.

Mr. PEARCE had no desire to continue the disursion of Biblical Literature, but still considered be devil the first agitator, because he preached o the dist woman, and caused her to disobey the

Mr. BUTLER differed from Senator Pearce as to e attributes of the first agitator; he did not onsider him like one who declaimed in thunder-ng oratorical orations, but he entered the garden the form of a serpent, and whispered a higher w. [Laughter and applause.]
Mr Foote read from Milton to show that the

vil commenced sgitation by rebelling in Heaven

r which he was harled to heil.

Mr. Bradmuny moved to lay the motion to reensider on the table. Rejected—Yeas, 17;

Nays, 33.

The reference was here reconsidered and the Maine petition laid on the table.

Mr. CLAY offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That the President he requested to lay before the Senate, if compatible with the public interest, any information he may possess in regard to the sleggel recent case of forcible resistance to the execution of the Law of the United States in the city of Boston, and to communicate to the Senate what measures he had adopted to meet this occurrence and whether, in his opinion, any additional legislation is becessary to meet the existing laws.

Mr. Savardo offered the following resolution:

Evelved, That the President be requested if compatible with the religion to the following resolution:

air. S.F.W.AKH Offered the following resolution:
Received. That the President be requested, if compatible
such the public in crest, to communicate any information be
any possess concerning the foreible abduction of any citirm of the United States, or of any persons living under
her protection, within the Treaty in New-Mexico, and of
conveyance to be reduced into Peon servitude in the Reutility of Mexico

Both were laid over.

Mr. Hatta a mathing from New Language.

Both were laid over.

Mr. Hale, a petition from New-Jersey for the
Repeal of the Fugitive Laws. Tabled.

Mr. Foore introduced a joint resolution, authorizing a naval vessel to receive and bring to
this country Kossuth and his companions.

Mr. Russ of Texas, moved to take up the Postage Bill. After debate it was agreed to. Mr

Rusk offered a substitute for the bill Mr. SEWARD moved to amend so as to make a offerm rate of two cents on letters, to be prehaid in every instance. Mr. Russ advocated three cents, prepaid—five

JOHN DAVIS Of Mass, advocated three cents.

Mr. DAVION of N. J., agreed with Mr. Rusk. Mr. Hamlin was in favor of Mr. Seward's amendment. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Barly of Va. asked the general consent to der a resolution making the General Appropria-

on buls the special order of the day for to mor-ow, and to be continued until they shall be dis-Mr. STANLY of N. C. inquired what would be-me of the River and Harbor bill.

Mr. McLane, (Md.)-The resolution would cut

Mr. STANLY -I object Mr. BAYLY moved to suspend the rules, but the otion did not prevail. The House then went into Committee on the

River and Harbor bill.

Mr. McLane of Md., closed the debate and defended himself from Mr. Morse's charge of income. sistency, and defined what he regarded as "debecracy," namely, the right of the people first to epresentation on the white population; and he overted to the Constitution of South Carolina, to

hich, however, Mr. Burt of S. C. objected, and then passed on Mr. Mouse of La replied to what he termed the miserable sophism of Mr. McLane, and char-acterised the bill as a part of the general system f Internal Improvement, as anti Democratic, and repeated the charge of inconsistency against Mr. McLare.

Mr. McDonald of Ind. offered an amendment, appropriating fifty thousand dollars for the im-provement of the Wabsel, and it was rejected-Ayes 33, Noes 84. Mr. Clark of N. Y. offered an amendment

which after a debate was agreed to 58 to 46-ar propriating \$10,000 for the improvement of Sac-ketts Harbor and removing a U.S. ship sunk there.

Mr. Howe of Pa, submitted an amendment apfor a survey of the Allegar River. This was debated and afterward declared

Mr. Mason of Ky., moved to strike out the item appropriating \$10,000 for the improvement of the harbor at the mouth of Little Sodus Bay. He did not propose to strike out the appropriation for Big Sodus Bay. That is a big matter and, therefore, within the scope—Little Sodus is not. [Laughter] As big objects are "national" he intended to ask As big objects are "national" he intended to ask an appropriation for the Big Sandy River, [laughter, not for the Little Sandy, which was only navigable for flat boats.

Mr. CONGER of N. Y. said the gentleman was mistaken. The Bay of Sodus is not small, though it bears the name of little. Col. Abert speaks of it as a highly important harbor, and there is a colof customs there.

Mr Mason's amendment was disagreed to. There was much confusion during the day, and various ineffectual motions made that the Com-

The last, at 5 o'clock, was disagreed to by 22 to 105.

Mr. Baylly of Va noticed a remark which had been made by Mr. McGaughey of Ind., and de

nied that his object in endeavoring to make the General Appropriation bills a special order, was to defeat the River and Harbor bill. Mr. McGaugher-I said such would be the

Mr. BAYLY remarked that the General Appro priation Bills are in great peril, and will be in greater peril to morrow. There are but twelve days of the Session left, and eleven General Appropriation Bills to be acted on. These bills have to go to the Senate and the amendments acted on there, when they come back. He wished to say in reference to the efforts to prolong discussion under the five minutes rule, that he had stated twice that unless a different disposition be mani fested, the General Appropriation Bills cannot pass, and a Special Session of Congress will be ome inevitable. Ten of eleven General Appro priation Bills have been reported, and not one of them has passed.

Mr. McLank said it was his intention to remain here, no matter how late, until the bill be reported to the House.

Voices—Agreed, agreed.

Mr. Baylly remarked that the observation was entirely unnecessary, and that he had exerted himself to get clear of this bill. Mr. Ashmun asked whether six motions to rise

had not been made, all by 'Democrats.'
Mr. VENABLE said he had made a motion to rise, and would do it again.

Mr. Baylly thought it necessary to enswer the remark of Mr. Ashmun. He believed that the motions to rise did come from the Democratic side of the House. But did not the gentleman know that this disposition originated in violating the rules of the House, overriding which this bill was brought before them? He intended to propose that the Committee rise, and if they s so, he would offer a resolution that the House

Mr. WESTWORTH-Wait till we get through

Mr. BAYLEY moved, but the Committee refused to rise, when the Clerk read the clause appropriating \$25,000 for the improvement of the el in Charleston Harbor.

Mr. BURT moved to strike it out, but the motion d not prevail. Other amendments were offered Mr. McDonald has offered an amendment, naking an appropriation for the Wabash, and it

Mr. McGaugher proposed to alter the amount, appropriating \$40,000 for this purpose, and made

remarks thereon. some remarks thereon.

Mr. Baylly desired to call attention to the fact, that the gentleman, Mr. McGaughey, had declared that appropriations proper in themselves so far as the country at large is concerned, ought to

Mr. McGaughey asked whether the gentleman was in favor of this bill. If there be a new Richmond in the field, I will embrace the first oppor-

tunity to take his scalp. [Laughter]
Mr. BAYLY—The gentleman from Kentucky is
the author of the suggestion. The gentleman the author of the suggestion. The gentleman trades on borrowed capital, and, according to General Jackson, ought to break. [Laughter.] Mr. McGaughey's amendment was voted down. Mr. Caldwell of Ky., offered an amendment

that the money appropriated by the bill is not to be expended unless there shall be a surplus in the reasury on the 30th of June, 1852.

Mr. BAYLY moved to include the ten years' If this amendment be adopted, we will not have to borrow to carry the bill into of

feet. If rejected, we will have to borrow many and be made this issue.

Mr. Houston arose. Mr. Wentworth-Don't speak five minutes Mr. Hotston-I shall speak just as long as the rules allow. [Good, good; go on] And he then said, for one, he was prepared to meet the issue. He had been asked whether the Whits were cilling to risk a loan, and the contraction of a Public Debt for the purpose of carrying on these great Public Works. He was ready for it if the

necessity occurs Various smendments were discussed and vot-d

own, and an ineffectual motion was made that Mr. McLash now offered a substitute for the

sing \$ 0,000 for the improvements of Sacketts Harbor, and the removal of the ships sunk by the . S. there. He said it was merely for the Gov-rement to do a simple act of justice and restore he barbor to its former condition.

Mr. Bayer said be knew something about har

bors, and undertook to remark, what the gentle-man complained of improved the barbor. [Laugh-ter] The object is an expenditure of money. the bar had not been made by nature the gen-eman would have asked for a breakwater. Laughter | [A crowd gathered in the vicinity of

[Laughter] [A crowd gathered in the vicinity of these two gentlemen, where the greatest possible good humor prevailed]
Mr. CLARNE said that the gentleman stands ligher in his boots than any other gentleman and wears his spectacles with greater precision and comparity. [Laughter]

wears his spectacles with greater precision and pomposity. [Laughter.]

Mr. BAYLY-I ask to say one work.

Mr. CLARKE went on—He wished to say to those who will deal justly, and prefer common sense to ridicule, that the improvement which the gentleman suggests, renders it difficult for vessels gentleman suggests, renders it difficult for vessels. gentleman suggests, renders it difficult for vessels to get in and to get out, except when the wind is in a particular direction. Does the gentleman think it is becoming to say that I ask for the money merely that it may be expended! Is there any necessity or warrant for the assertion! Is it becoming and kind to a person younger llanghter! than himself, to indulge in ridicule! I appeal to the gentleman's magnanimity—coming, as he does, from a State which once produced great does, from a State which once produced great men. [Laughter—in which the galleries joined.]

men. Laughter—in which the gate the men and the series of the speal of my youthful friend from New-York, laughter, who refers to his youth in comparison with my age, if it were not for the ungenerous fling he made at me. He spoke of my specialise high in my hoots and of my specialise. standing high in my boots, and of my spectacles on my rose. [Laughter] The gentleman wears on my nose. [Laughter] The gentiems wears his on his head, increased laughter, I wear mine for use: I should think, but for his remarks about juvenility, that his spectacles are worn on his head for ornament. As for standing high in my hoots, I came here six feet, and I do not reproach the gentleman because he measures five feet four. The confusion was so great that the Chairman

had difficulty in restoring order.

The amendment was rejected. It was now half past nine o'clock. Being unable to come to a result, and wearied, the Committee rose, and on motion of Mr. Bayly a resolution was adopted changing the daily hour of meeting to 11 o'clock, and at 20 minutes past 10 the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE. SENATE ALEANY, Monday, Feb. 17. For the Bridging of Lake Champlain for an amendment of the Plank Road Law.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS. Mr. Cooper, from the Committee on Cities and Villages, reported an important bill restricting and regulating the power of Municipal Corpora-tions in borrowing money and contracting debts.

Mr BRANDRETH offered a resolution of investigation as to the dividends and deposits remaining inclaimed in the several Savings Banks and other Banks in the State, and appointing a Committee of the Senate to go to the several cities and towns where Banks were situated. He said he had positive and undeniable evidence that there were up-ward of \$14,000,000 now in the Banks to which they had no right, which belonged to the State, which ought to be applied to the education of the people—a sum sufficient to defray the entire tax. He had found that upward of three millions accu-

BANKS.

Mr. Williams thought the Senator advanced an old English idea that everything belonged to the King; it was reviving the old doctrine of sequestration, so far as Banks of discount are allud-ed to. There is a sufficient law now. He was

Adjourned.

State tax for the support of Common Schools. To protect the Free Citizens of this State from seizure or arrest. For a modification of the Free School Law. Against any alteration of law relative to the redemption of Bank notes. For the reduction of tolls on all Railroads.

ise," and advocating them.

The Speaker (Mr. RAYMOND) agreeing with his colleague in many points, thought it unnecessary to pass any resolutions, nor could he find any rule that gave a minority the right to compel the ma-

The debate was then continued by Mr. LEBBEUS B. WARD of New York City, who introduced new resolutions deprecating further action, &c —

PHILADELPHIA.

acf. No sales of RVE have been reported. The sup-of Conx continue small; sales 324,000 bushels Yel-at 614 cents, infloat, and 60 cents, in store. Oars are ce and wanted. Chowarsend is in fair demand, and obtushels fair and good (mality soid at 83 143, and a se lot at 85 5 19 bushel. Supplies of Waissy are ar-

The River and Harbor Bill. Correspondence of The Tribune.

Washington, Saturday Eve., Feb. 15. The River and Harbor bill is in a way of fair progress. Some little fear is entertained of its fate in the Senate; but my opinion is, that it will pass both branches of Congress, with some slight amendments. But I do think any measure ought to pass upon its merits, not because this or that porty sustains or opposes it. Next week you may anticipate some striking movements; not that Congress has been sleepy the past week. And I have the impression that some individual movepersonal ambition sometimes is as strong as par. ty shackles, with "Union" men.

Anticipated Revolution in Mexico. The San Antonio Ledger, in an article on the state of affairs in northern Mexico, and on the

not they are true in their general features. these accounts it appears that the people of Mon terey, and eastward of that city to the itio Grande, have long been wearied of the exactions and oppressions of the military, and have been

Mexico. Whether gotten up by the wily Capuses, or whether it is the result of the late Presi-dential election, or has really been produced by the oppressions of the military, it would be difficult to say. But whatever may be the causes which have

ept McCuiloch's company, came upon a body of even Lipan Indians, a sbort time since, near eleven Lipan Indians, a short time since, near delied. The Indians had in their possession a aree number of horses, which had been stolen from the neighborhood of Goliad. A charge was made upon them, in which Lieut. King was alightly wounded. Night soon put an end to the contest, and the next day, about 12 o'clock, King came in sight of them, when the Indians, then but seven in number, abandoned their horses and action that would hinder their flight and got. everything that would hinder their flight, and got

Mexican Items.

The government of the State of Coahuila has asked the Supreme Government to appropriate the Federal revenues accruing within the State, except that portion derived from the tobacco excise, to the use of the State itself, for the purpose

been laid waste by these remorseless savages, and murder and rapine keep the unfortunate in-pabitants in a state of almost perpetual alarm.

A Committee composed of three distinguished gentlemen of the Geographical Society, has pre-sented to the President of the Republic, a copy of the original drawings composing the splendid Atlas containing the new Maps of Mexico, which

of the whites with no hopes of success, unless aid be sent to them. This aid, the Monitor hopes, will be granted by the Supreme Government. French brig Requir was totally lost off La-The crew were all saved, and a large portion of the cargo.

upward tendency, finding ready purchasers at 101 to 101; hides 01 to 10; indigo 8 to 8 rials; market to 13 50. Balt. Sun, 17th.

a have Galveston papers to the 4th inst. The Brazes River had risen pretty high, but at

Seward, Tuck & Co, of Galveston, was drowned in the East Fork of San Jacinto, a few days ago, in attempting to cross the stream. [N. O. Pic

not opposed to inquiry, but he was opposed to a sweeping sequestration.

Mr. Brandreth's resolution was laid on the table for examination by the Bank Committee.

Memorial from Nelson J. Beach relative to the improvement of the Canals. Of citizens of New-York for securing the interests of the Pilots by the passage of the pending

For abolition of the Free School Law, and a

Mr. VARNUM of New-York called up his resolu-tions approving of "the measures of Comprom-

ority to act contrary to its manifest wish.

Markets-Stocks.

Markets—Stocks.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 17
Corrox is held firmly, but the sales continue on a very restricted sale. The FLOUR market is quiet, 500 bols, standard and good brands solv at \$4 50, and one lot at \$4 44 \$6 bol.

Sales for city use at \$4 50, 24 62 for common and select brands, \$4 \$41, 25 125 for extra, and \$2 \$250 50 for fancy Western and New-York Rvz FLOUR is held at \$5 50. A small sale of Cork Mexa \$4 \$247, \$2 bol. Witsat continues in implied demand; asmall sales of Red at \$5 50.00 cents for ordinary and good quality, and \$2,000 bushels prince for Cork Cork Mexa below the principle of Cork Couthous small; sales 30 4,000 bushels Yelfer of Cork continue small; sales 30 4,000 bushels Yelfer of Cork continue small; sales 30 4,000 bushels Yelfer of Cork continue small; sales 30 4,000 bushels Yelfer of Cork continue small; sales 30 4,000 bushels Yelfer of Cork continue small; sales 30 4,000 bushels Yelfer of Cork continues small; sales 30 4,000 bushels Yelfer of Cork continues small; sales 30 4,000 bushels Yelfer of Cork Corticular States and States Yelfer of Cork Corticular States States States Yelfer of Cork Corticular States Stat

de at a lower rate.
Salts or Stocks—First Board —\$2,000 Read RR Mort.
Salts or Stocks—First Board —\$2,000 Read RR 6s, 70, 79; 1, 50,000 Alegheav.
July do, 10, 100 Morris Canal, 20; \$1,000 Allegheav.
July do, 20, 851; \$005 Camdra & Amboy RR 6s, 64. Long Island RR 125; 70 Lehigh Nav 305; 14 Penn

ments will create more surprise, than any partic ular measure. But you need not be surprised;

line of the Rio Grande, says: By the arrival of several Mexicans from Mon terey, we gather the following particulars as to the state of affairs in that city and adjacent coun-try. We have received no information from other sources to corroborate these statements, but doubt

and oppressions of the military, and have been desirous to throw of the Mexican yoke. They have lately risen in arms in Monterey and overpowered the military authorities.

The celebrated Canales, whose former career is well known, at least to the people of Texas, has espoused the side of the people, and is probably the leader of the popular movement. Such has been his past character, that there is a probability in the second of the people of the bility he will be tray the cause he has espoused, should a favorable opportunity present itself. It is said by the Mexicans, that in the usual style of A exican warfare, he has put to death some 1 Sofficers who had fallen into his hands. The cople were said to be triumphant in Monterey. or in the vicinity of Camargo, which failed, drany of those engaged in it had sought safety Texas. They believe, however, that the atmost will soon be renewed with better success, such is the substance of the information we have an enabled to obtain. We cannot youch for the en enabled to obtain. We cannot vouch for the ubt exists as to civil convulsion being prevalent

occasioned it, it may possibly, in the end, deprive Mexico of her north eastern provinces. INDIAN DIFFICULTIES—Lieutenant King, of

out of the way as fast as they could.

From the N. O. Crescent, Feb.

of keeping up a force of 200 men, to carry on the war against the Indians.

The States of Coshoila, and Chihushua, and Durango are those which suffer most from the depredations of the Indians. Whole districts have

Atlas containing the new staps of access, which are to be engraved in the United States.

News from Yucatan to December 30, says that the war between the whites and Indians still continued without intermission, though on the part

FROM CARACCAS.—By the arrival of the sohr. we have received, through the politeness of T. P. Jenkins, Esq., supercargo, files of "Diario de Arisos to the date of the sailing of the vessel.
One of the papers contains the President's mes-The coree market was very animated, with an

FROM TEXAS .- By the arrival of the Louisiana

last accounts was falling. The Trinity continued at a good navigable stage. The trade of the Trinity River country is increasing rapidly.

The Lone Star, published at Washington, on the Buzzes, says that Mr. Seward, of the firm of Seward, Trock C. of Galveston, was draward.

education of destitute and vagrant boys in our city, whose condition appeals strongly to every benevolent heart for support. The children are gathered from the streets or from haunts of vice and misery, neglect, profanity, and poverty, and put under the kindest guardianship for moral, and religious training, and for all that instruction which may fit them for places of service, apprenticeship, trade, or still higher education as the case may demand, so that they may be prepared not only to make their way industriously in the world, but to become in every sense worthy and useful members of Society. For this purpose, & house has been secured capable of receiving some fifty or sixty boys for the present year, who are to be clothed, fed, and cared for. The Institution is under the charge of a Board of Thirty Managers (ladies) from various religious denominations, and the Constitution of the Society has been submitted to the Legislature for a Charter. There are also nine True tees (gentlemen), well known for the soundness of their judgment, and worthy of the entire confidence of the pub-lic. For the accomplishment of its purposes, the Institution must depend upon the liberality of the kind and charitable. It appeals earnestly for help to those who know

Home for Friendless Boys.

An Institution has been formed for the care and

table. It appeals earnestly for help to those who know something of the fearful prevalence of vagrancy and vice among large numbers of the boys in our city. They must inevitably go to destruction unless enalched from it, and saved in this manner, and they not only destroy themselves if neglected, but they grow up to dastroy others. An effort to stay this tide of ruin must be made as the fountain. We be begoek the contributions of those who have the interest of the poor and needy, the ignorant and neglected, at heart. The Institution cannot go forward without aid; but, with the kind and timely assistance of a generous community, it may be the means of rescuing multimoes from crime and wretchedness, making them happy and useful members of Society here, and training them for heaven hereafter.

, Samuel Woodruff,
C. Abbott,
Thomas L. Chester,
Wm. H. Drase,
Mas Mary M. McCoun.
Sally L. Kane,
Julia Goddard,
Emity Bliss,
Imogene Mercein,
C. O. Downes. Angustine Enton, E. R. Bussing. Wm C. Gilman,

the Board of Managers. Dr. J. V. Bodinier has just returned to City from Charleston, S. C. whither he was called to perform an operation for Cataract in a most difficult case, which he treated with success, as he did others during his brief stay in that City; Dr. B. is among the rare instances of a professiona man coming to this country with a high European reputation and not merely maintaining but enhancing it by his subsequent practice. He came here with the highest testimonials from the famous medical schools and hospitals of Paris, was wel-

parture of Dr. Bodinier for Charleston : parture of Dr. Bodinier for Charleston:

"This medical gentleman, who enjoys among us a well merited reputation; and who, healder a superior Surgical intent possesses wonderful skill as an Oculist. has gone to Charleston, S. C., to perform an operation for the cataract.—Its known that Dr. B has met with great success in these operations, and that he is the inventor of a method and of an instrument which have had the best results. Both have been adopted in France, and the inducements given to Dr. B. to leave his extensive. New York practice for a while to go to Charleston, prove that the circle of his reputation is extending daily."

Further African Items. A letter of January 7, from Monrovia, Liberia, to the Commercial Advertiser, says: "The principal part of my receipts is in palm oil, and to keep up my business I am obliged to have a good assortment of English and German goods. Of course we must have tobacco and provisions from America, but everything we now get from other countries, and at very reasonable prices. I sin-cerely believe that were more of us to give our attention to farming, we would in a very short

time, have a better foundation to rest on than we

pow have, and our commercial department would

thereby be greatly advanced; but agriculture will never be carried on to any great extent or profit entil we are driven to it by necessity, and the na-A letter from Bassa Cove, from the Hon. Ste am happy to say that after nearly a fortnight's de-tention at Monrovia, the emigrants by the Edgar arrived here, on the 18th inst, and are now comfortably and satisfactorily located at Bexley. They appear very anxious to go right to work, being much encouraged by looking at the farms they have seen in cultivation. Although many of them were desirous to remain at Monrovis, they are now all pleased that they have come here. I am much pleased with Captain Ellis, of the Edgar, and think him deserving of all praise for his kind

treatment of the emigrants.

"A bill has passed the present session of our Legislature, authorising Bassa Point to be settled by one hundred volunteers, to each of whom a town lot and farm are to be given. The volun-

teers are expected to be at the Point in January. I am much gratified to learn that New-Jersey ntends to form a settlement in the interior. inhabitants of this country, at a meeting held last August, arranged for a partial exploration of the nterior for two or three hundred miles. t icable we intend to trace up the river St. John to its source. It was first proposed that the party should consist of ten, but as it is our intention to open roads, &c, it has been determined to inease our number to thirty or forty, natives in-

"I have shipped this year no less than 30,000

gallons of oil and 40 tons of camwood."

Private accounts from the coast of Africa says the United Service Gazette, are that the slave trade is on its last legs, and nearly all the slave dealers on the South coast are bankrupt. Such was the vigilance of the cruisers that there were was the vigitance of the crusers that there were solved slaves in the barracoons at Ambriz, which they would not run the risk of shipping. The Phomix, sorew sloop, commander Lysaught, was stationed off that place. The prize captured by the Clyclops, steam frigate, Hon. G. F. Hastings Captain, on the 19th of November, had been waiting four months for the chance of slipping away. our months for the chance of slipping away with her cargo. She had actually passed under the flag-ship's stern, at Loando, without suspi-cion, but was fortunately seized upon by the Cy-clops. She was of one hundred tuns burden, but clops. She was of one hundred tuns barden, out had 620 slaves. She shipped her cargo, one morning, twenty-five miles north of Loando, at 3 o'clock, and at 8 P.M. she was under the guns of the steamer. She had no slave-deck, and was so crowded that the Cyclops, for humanity's sake, took out 300 of the poor wretches and conveyed them to St. Helens. The health of the squadron than the state of the squadron of Parkers and the state of the squadron of Parkers and the squadron of

was as good as that on the Mediterranean or Pa cific stations. An American merchant vessel, name not stated, had been made a prize of by the Rattler, on the African coast, as, although there was no slaves on board, she had a large quantity of very suspicious articles. She was nearly full of merchandise. Mr. W. A. Parker was murdered at Gallinas

Mr. W. A. Parker was murdered at Gallinas some time in October by one of the natives. Mr. P. emigrated to Liberia in 1828.

When the news of the murder of Mr. Parker reached Monrovia, H. B. M. brig Hound, Capt. Patten, sailed for the purpose of demanding satisfacten, sailed for the purpose of demanding satisfaction from the chiefs at the Gallinas. Not succeeding, he landed a force and destroyed the towns of Prince Marena and George W. Rogers.

heaven hereafter.

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comed at once to the confidence of the profession and the public, and, by his success in the most critical operations in Surgery, has more than justified that confidence. We understand he is inclined to relinquish his general practice, which is most extensive and exacting, and devote himself entirely to Diseases of the Eye, to which he has hitherto given a share of his attention, but with signal success. His original method of operating for Cataract, and the instrument he has invented therefor, have secured the emphatic approval of the Faculty. Should he resolve henceforth to confine his labors to the profession of an Oculist he is morally certain of extensive practice and enduring tame. The Courier des Etats Unis thus noticed the de-